

LET ROCKEFELLER GO TO WAR

ITALY has joined the feast of Europe. Eleven nations are now taking part in the greatest murder debauch the world has yet known.

Eight supposedly civilized nations, Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Italy, Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro, are using the best of their manhood to slaughter the best men of three other supposedly civilized nations, Germany, Austria and Turkey.

And the end is nowhere in sight. In fact, every indication is away from peace and in favor of a prolonged strife. The big question therefore becomes, "Who is next?"

The war experts tell us that Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria are the nearest to this abyss of blood.

BUT UNLESS every indication is a lie, there is nothing that would please the ruling class of America more than to be able, right now, to hurl the United States into this mad struggle of nations.

THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA GAVE US ONE WILD LOOK INTO THE RED CHASM OF DEATH. BUT THE DAYS THAT HAVE SINCE PASSED PROVED THAT THIS DISASTER WAS NOT GREAT ENOUGH TO GIVE THE PLUTE PRESS AN OPPORTUNITY TO MANUFACTURE A WAR CRY.

The capitalist class feels that the United States needs a war, both for the sake of the ruling class and for the sake of the restless peoples of this land. The disclosures before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations have told the story over and over again.

Every man and woman who toils for a livelihood in America should have an opportunity to read the letters that passed between the Rockefellers, father and son, and their puppets in control of the industrial monarchy that rules Colorado.

should commit to memory of L. M. Bowers, in his Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. case, which reads as follows:

"When this government places in the cabinet men like Commissioner of Labor Wilson, who was for many years secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, which has been one of the unions that permitted more disorder and bloodshed than any class of labor organizations in this country, we are not only skating on thin ice, but we are on top of a volcano."

"When such men as these, together with cheap college professors, and still cheaper writers in muckraking magazines, supplemented by a lot of milk-and-water preachers, with little or no religion, and less common sense, are permitted to assault the business men who have built up the great industries and have done more to make this country what it is than all other agencies combined, it is time that vigorous measures are taken to put a stop to these vicious teachings, which are being sown broadcast throughout the land."

WHY IS NOT a Socialist. But he has come from the ranks of organized labor. And it is organized labor that Rockefeller is fighting in Colorado. That is what the plutocracy has fought in Michigan, in West Virginia, in Arkansas, and in every other industrial center.

THE MONEY MONARCHS KNOW THAT THE BETTER AND MORE INFLUENTIAL LABOR UNIONS ARE BEING ORGANIZED ON THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD. THE MORE STRONGLY WILL IT STAND FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION UNDER THE BANNERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY. PLUTOCRACY IS NOW BATTLING AGAINST THE RISING TIDE OF SOCIALISM.

The masters of the nation's wealth know they are responsible for all the disorder and bloodshed. Yet they blame it

on organized labor. They know labor created all the wealth in the land. They know they are not entitled to the wealth they have stolen from the masses but they are ready to fight to maintain possession of that wealth.

Through the butcheries of West Virginia, Michigan, Colorado, Arkansas, and every other strike zone; in the face of the Danbury Hatter's Case decision and the Kansas-Coppage Case decision, the workers have remained docile. But it is the calm before the storm. The wrath of labor, once it breaks in all its fury, will engulf the citadels of capitalism and wipe out forever the enslaving system of private exploitation.

The Masters of Men in Great Britain felt secure in their power when they had the courts render the Taff Vale decision that enabled the employers to grab the treasures of labor organizations for damages alleged to have been suffered during a strike. The Danbury Hatters' Case in this decision applied to labor in the United States.

WHEN THE VOTES IN THE NEXT BRITISH ELECTION HAD BEEN COUNTED, LABOR HAD SENT 34 MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN. IN THE FACE OF THE PERSECUTION NOW BEING SUFFERED BY THE MASSES IN THE UNITED STATES, WHAT WILL BE THE REPLY REGISTERED AT THE POLLS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NEXT YEAR? IS THAT REPLY THE BURSTING VOLCANO OF THE OPPRESSORS OF MEN? THEN WHAT WOULD THEY NOT DO TO STOP THIS VOLCANO?

WHENEVER DISCONTENT grows among the masses, the oppressors look about for some means of stamping it out. They have found that wars are their greatest allies in crushing human aspirations. That is one of the big reasons why the needless conflict in Europe was pre-

cipitated upon the world. Will the profit takers of America force the United States into this war in order to blind the masses in this country to the opportunities now within their grasp?

We are gradually learning how easy it is to manufacture a war-cry. Every year or so we learn a little and if we live to be old men we may learn why we had a war with Spain.

That was our last war and we may profit by it in this crisis. The capitalists were all very anxious for a war in the year 1897. The Bryan case was on and the people had a very nasty spirit.

There was widespread discontent and any quack doctor who promised a remedy had no trouble in drumming up a following.

WELL, THE WAR CAME AND THE WAR CRY WAS, "REMEMBER THE MAINE." IT WAS A POOR, MEASLY LITTLE WAR. NOT AT ALL THE KIND THE CAPITALISTS WANTED. BUT IT WAS THE BEST THEY COULD GET FOR THE MOMENT, AND THEY TRIED BY EVERY MEANS IN THEIR POWER TO CREATE AMONG US A WAR FEVER.

"In 1903," wrote Robert Hunter, in The Chicago Daily Socialist, June 21, 1910, "I talked with one of the foremost financiers of Wall Street. He was very much concerned about the future of the country."

"He thought the people were in a dangerous mood and that what we needed most of all was a big enemy outside to take our minds off our own troubles."

As big wars are the only way that the workers could forget their misery and learn loyalty to their country and to their leaders.

"He admitted that the financiers had brought about the war with Spain, but 'it was too small a war,' he said, 'to serve the needs of the country!'"

The other day I clipped the following special telegram sent from Indianapolis relating an interesting conversation concerning the "political" cause of the war:

"In discussing Rep. William Sulzer's Resolution for raising the Battleship Maine from Havana Harbor, ex-Cong. John Lamb related today a conversation that took place between himself and the late Speaker, Thomas B. Reed, and Amos J. Cummings of New York, at Palm Beach, Fla., concerning the Spanish-American War. Lamb and Reed were friends."

"They were talking of the cause of the war with Spain when Lamb expressed the opinion that after the Maine was blown up by the Spaniards nothing could have averted a conflict. Reed, with sarcasm, asked Lamb if anyone in Indiana believed the Spaniards blew up the Maine."

"REED OPENLY ASSERTED, ACCORDING TO LAMB, THAT THE BOARD OF INQUIRY THAT INVESTIGATED THE EXPLOSION KNEW IT WAS CAUSED FROM WITHIN THE BATTLESHIP AND THAT THE SPANIARDS HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH IT."

"HE CHARGED THAT NOT ONLY ADMIRAL SAMPSON, BUT PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, KNEW THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION WAS INTERNAL."

"Lamb relates that Reed then said that on the Saturday before congress met in special session and declared war Reed was called to the White House by President McKinley and shown a message granting Spain's request for arbitration."

"On the Sunday following," continued Reed, "Mr. McKim, of the White House, persuaded the president that if he sent that message in on Monday the republicans would lose the fall elections and perhaps the control of the National House of Representatives, with the result that the message which I saw was destroyed, and the next day at noon the message from the President was received by Congress, which made the declaration of war."

"Mr. Reed," said Lamb, "spoke with great emphasis and did not suggest that

the conversation should be regarded as confidential, but did say that the time had not yet come to talk. I never repeated, except to a few close friends, what he said up until now."

"Well, that is the way the story runs. My Wall Street friend was talking finance. Reed was talking politics. Well, we had the measly war with Spain and all that came out of it was the hero of San Juan Hill."

NOW THE people, suffering under a wave of industrial depression and unemployment, crushed in many a hard fought and bloody strike, and victimized by court decrees and legislative enactments, are again discontented with the internal affairs of the nation and inclined to be nasty.

Labor in America has nothing to gain by rushing into the European holocaust. It has everything to lose. The next 18 months should see such an awakening on the part of labor that the resulting triumph at the polls in November, 1916, will set to rout its most determined foes, from Rockefeller down to the lowliest lackey of plutocracy.

Rockefeller and his kind, by their experiences in Colorado, Michigan, West Virginia and elsewhere, have become professional murderers of men. They are therefore well equipped to fight their own wars. THEREFORE, LET ROCKEFELLER AND HIS KIND GO TO WAR!

Let every worker in the land take a hearty hand in the proclamation of the American Socialist Party: "NOT A WORKER'S ARM SHALL BE LIFTED FOR THE SLAYING OF A FELLOW-WORKER OF ANOTHER COUNTRY NOR TURNED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MANKILLING IMPLEMENTS AND WAR SUPPLIES! DOWN WITH WAR! FORWARD TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND THE WORLD-WIDE SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKERS!"

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE FARMERS?

By WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Author of "The Struggle for Existence"

Written For The American Socialist.

ONE-HALF of the people of the United States live in the country. They are fishermen, miners, timbermen and farmers; most largely farmers.

They produce the raw materials from which all wealth is created.

They do more than one-half of all the work. They ought to get at least one-half of all the wealth created.

The other half of the people of the United States are mostly employed in transportation, in manufactures, storage, exchange, distribution and in professional services.

They do the other half of the work and ought to get the other half of all the wealth created.

There is a small minority of the people who render no useful services of any sort. They are the exploiters. An exploiter is one who, by any process, gets something for nothing or takes more than he gives.

The exploiters are only a handful of the people, but they take the larger share of all the wealth produced and they have complete control of industry, of commerce and of politics.

The exploiters are able to take the larger share of all the wealth created through their power as private owners of the land, the mines, the forests, the steamships, the railways, the great factories, the banks and markets. All these are controlled by the great private monopolies.

These monopolies fix the wages of hired labor and they fix the selling prices of farm products. They also fix the charges for transportation, for storage, for manufactures, for exchange and for the private use of the public credit.

Human existence cannot be maintained without the use of these things and all these things are absolutely controlled by the exploiters. In this way, they are able to force down the prices which both the wage workers and farmers get and to force up the prices which both the wage workers and the farmers pay. Both farmers and wage workers take what they are offered and pay what they are asked.

The monopolies privately appropriate the difference. In this way, millions are made of the useless exploiters and parasites are made of the useful millions of the workers.

It is true that the working farmer may privately own his land, stock and tools, but he does not own the railways, the banks and markets, the steamships, the great factories, the banks and markets which he does not own. He is a tenant farmer and the country workers are exploited, not through the private use of the things which they must use together but do not own together.

HOW THE WORKING FARMER GETS HIS WAGES. THE town worker gets his wages once a week and what he gets in his envelope is all wages.

The working farmer gets his wages, — that is, his pay for his labor, once a year or when his crop is marketed. But out of the check, received for his crop, he must first deduct seven per cent. for his land, stock and tools. Seven per cent is what he could get if he loaned his money to another farmer. Seven per cent is what he must get on his investment or he has made a bad bargain.

Out of his check, received for his crop, he must pay for repairs and purchases to keep up the efficiency of his stock and his farm equipment. Out of his check received for his crop, he must pay taxes, freight charges, commissions and the wages of the labor he has been obliged to hire, or lose in a few days the fruits of a year of toil.

After he has made all these payments out of his check, received for his crop, what is left is his wages. That is, it is the pay he gets for his and his family's toil.

These net returns to the working farmer are so very small that there are few average town workers willing to swap incomes with the average working farmer. These net returns are so small that year by year increasing numbers of farmers and of the sons and daughters of farmers

are seeking the better jobs of the cities and towns with all the hazards that they involve for unskilled workers in the labor market.

WHAT THE FARMER LOSES.

IF the farmer wants to know how badly he is exploited, let him bear in mind that the mine, forest and farm workers do one-half of all the work. Therefore, they ought to be able to sell their unmanufactured products for enough so that the net returns for their labor would buy one-half the finished goods produced from the materials supplied by them.

The other one-half, were it available for the purpose, would more than pay for all other services involved in finishing the process of production and pay more than double the rate of wages now paid to all the other workers.

Now, when the farmer gets a woolen suit, he does not get one woolen suit for furnishing the wool from which to make two. He must furnish the wool out of which to make from five to a dozen suits in order to get one.

When he sells his cotton, for every 15c. he gets he pays from \$1.50 to \$2.50 for the same material when he gets it back over the counter as a finished product, after only twenty cents worth of other labor, at current wages, has been expended on it.

When he sells his wheat, he does not get one loaf for the wheat with which to make two loaves, but he must furnish wheat enough to make from six to ten loaves for the one only which he is able to obtain in return. If it is said that this is true because the town laborer gets too large a share, the answer is that the workers of the towns are themselves exploited after the same manner.

If it is said that the country worker is not a skilled worker, then the answer is two fold. If he is not a skilled worker, whose fault is that, and then, which calls for the highest skill, the greatest care, the most constant attention and the widest knowledge — the management of an orchard, a grain farm or a stock ranch, on the one hand, or the work of a spinner, a weaver or the mill hand on the other?

If it is said that the cost of the equipment used by the town worker is greater than the cost of the equipment of the country worker, the answer is that the average cost of equipment for each man employed is higher for the farmer than for the general average of the factory, transportation or commercial worker.

The farmer does not lose because other workers are paid too much, nor for the lack of a sufficient investment. It is because he is robbed by private monopoly in land, in transportation, in manufactures and exchange, just as are all other workers.

WHAT THE FARMERS NEED.

WHERE then can the farmer look for deliverance? He must join with all other workers both in the town and country in the demand for the abolition of private monopoly and the establishment of public ownership, management and control of all the great private monopolies, regardless of the cost of production.

What the farmer needs is a chance to produce with the best possible equipment at the cost of producing that equipment, and the opportunity to dispose of his products and to buy his supplies in a market where both the prices which he gets when he sells and the prices which he pays when he buys are fixed solely and only by the cost of production. Then his ability to take things out of the market would be measured only by his ability to put things into the market.

WHAT THE TOWN WORKERS CAN GIVE THE FARMERS.

IF THE country workers will join hands with the workers of the towns in the effort to escape from their exploiters, this is what the town workers can offer to the working farmer:

1st—Transportation and storage at cost.

2nd—A public market both for his purchases and for his sales in which the private gripper would have no share.

3rd—Stock, tools and supplies at cost.

4th—Farms for himself and for his children and for his children's children forever, at the cost of improvements, plus 5 per cent per annum on the value of the land aside from all improvements.

5th—Through a system of public loans, the private use of the public credit necessary to carry on his enterprises and that at the cost of keeping the accounts and of covering unavoidable losses. The unavoidable losses would amount to practically nothing at all. The farmers' bank of

West Australia, through a period of twenty years, has never lost a single penny in bad accounts.

It will be seen that in all of the above, what is offered the farmer is the opportunity to secure the things he needs as a producer and for his daily use at their actual cost to the community.

This would mean to the working farmer a permanent market for all his products, with prices more than double what he is getting now when he sells, and prices at less than one-half what he is paying now when he buys either land, stock, tools or family supplies, and that would mean an increase of more than four times over on his present actual family income.

WHAT THE FARMERS CAN GIVE THE WORKERS OF THE TOWNS.

IF THE city workers would support the working farmers in their effort to escape from those who would exploit them, this is what the country workers could offer in return to the workers of the towns:

1st—Homes at the actual cost of the buildings produced with the greatest economy, plus say 5 per cent per annum on the unimproved land values or again, at their actual cost to the community.

2nd—The private use of the public credit in securing such homes and that at the actual cost of keeping the accounts and covering unavoidable losses.

3rd—Shops, factories, mines, railways, steamships and markets with the best possible equipment and scientific management for the employment of all, with wages fixed by "the most one can produce," not by "the least on which he can exist."

4th—Public markets where all their purchases can be made at cost with the private exploiter entirely excluded.

This would mean more than double the wages, shorter the hours and get at one-half the price now paid, everything these workers buy. This would mean for the usual city worker an increase of more than four times over on his present actual family income.

UNION AND VICTORY.

THE exploiters are able to exploit all the workers both on the land and everywhere else through their monopoly control. They are able to maintain this control only by keeping the workers voting against each other at the ballot box. Hence it is that none of the above advantages can be secured for any share of the workers except by a program which will at the same time secure them for all the workers.

No scheme can be devised by which these things can be obtained by the working farmers and have the mining, transport, manufacturing and commercial workers left out of the benefits. Neither can they be secured for these workers and the farmers be excluded.

With these workers divided, they must forever defeat and impoverish each other. With all workers united, the power is at once in their own hands for their complete deliverance.

The whole class of useful workers must sink or swim together. Any other working class struggle is a struggle of only a part of the working class and cannot secure deliverance even for the part that struggles.

The private owners of land monopoly, shipping monopoly, railway monopoly, commercial monopoly and money monopoly are all combined to exploit the workers. The workers must all combine, not to exploit anyone, but to deliver all from exploitation. This can be done only through the public ownership and management of the means by which they must live.

Nothing can deliver labor but an open, honest union of all the workers to secure equal opportunity for all those who render useful services of any sort and to oppose everywhere and always exploitation of every kind.

WHICH SIDE IS YOURS?

THAT is what the Socialists propose to do. That is how they propose to do it.

That is what millions of people are ready to help to do who have never called themselves "Socialists."

It is a matter of no consequence what you are called. It is a matter of world wide and ever long importance what you do.

IF YOU ARE READY TO JOIN HANDS WITH ALL THE EXPLOITED TO STOP THE WORLD WIDE WRONG OF EXPLOITATION, THEN JOIN THE ONLY PEOPLE WHO ARE TRYING TO STOP IT AND HELP TO GET IT STOPPED.

THIS CAN BE DONE ONLY BY ESTABLISHING A PUBLIC ENTERPRISE IN THE PLACE OF EVERY PRIVATE MONOPOLY, AND THAT IS SOCIALISM.

Socialists in northwestern Pennsylvania are carrying on an extensive advertising campaign to draw attention to their most important movement, June 18-22, at Conneaut Lake. They expect Socialists and sympathizers to attend from a radius of 100 miles. For information write to the secretary, J. H. Brown, Inc., Meadville, Pa.

Members of the Illinois legislature have become frightened and are fighting "the socialist plan of abolishing the state to enter the life insurance business."

James H. Maurer, member of the Socialist Party national executive committee, has been reelected president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

WE WANT 60,000

THERE are many reasons why we want to reach a circulation of 60,000 in the very near future.

FIRST—That is what we ought to have soon by merely maintaining our regular increase each week.

SECOND—When we reach 60,000 the cost of publishing the paper will drop just 10 cents for each 1,000 printed. The more copies we print the less it costs per thousand.

THIRD—With 60,000 subscribers we can continue more effectively our campaign to bring Socialism as soon as possible in the cities, in the states and in the nation.

The sooner we reach the 60,000 mark, the sooner will we all be able to start the climb toward the 70,000 mark. SO HERE GOES!

We haven't said a word for three issues about our plan to sell \$5,000 worth of sub cards. But the dollars have kept coming in at an encouraging rate. Our total now stands at \$1,716.

But there is no denying the fact that the industrial depression that is still gripping the nation makes it almost impossible for many to support their press as they would like to do.

So we are now asking you to rally in one big effort to wind up this campaign by sending the circulation over the 60,000 mark. Be an enthusiastic volunteer in the fight to build up a mighty working class press. Send in \$1 for four sub cards. Or get your local to do it. Then sell the four sub cards at 25 cents each and get your money back. That is what thousands of volunteers are now doing. They are keeping their dollar at work. Here is the VOLUNTEER SUB-BLANK.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST VOLUNTEER SUB-BLANK

The American Socialist,
433 W. Madison Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Comrade:

Enclosed find \$1, for which I am sending me four American Socialist sub-cards. I am an AMERICAN SOCIALIST VOLUNTEER. I want no premium but I want to see the Party Paper big and strong. LET US MAKE IT 60,000 NOW!

Years for Socialism.

Name Street No.

City State

The American Socialist

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States.

J. L. ENGLISH, Editor
WALTER LAMPERT, Business Mgr.
RALPH KONGKOL, Circulation Mgr.
BYRON WALKER, Correspondent
Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party, National Office, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Entered as second class matter July 21, 1914, at the post office at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
BUNDLE RATES: Bundle Rates One Year to One Address—4 copies, \$1.25; 10 copies, \$2.50; 25 copies, \$5.00; 50 copies, \$10.00; 100 copies, \$20.00. Single Copies, 50 cents. Postage paid by publisher.

NATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1915.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Here is all the week's news worth while, boiled down for workers so busy fighting for socialism they do not have time to read the daily capital press.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Declared Germany has suspended temporarily at least its submarine warfare on merchant vessels of the allies. The German armaments along the coast of the North Sea have been ordered to be withdrawn before German assaults along the coast.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

Italian government places order for 400,000 tons of bituminous coal with Phillips & Co. of London. The Italian parliament is ready to open and vote on war. Military charge of all the Italian army is to be opened.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

Reported German have captured High Chief Russian papers on the Baltic. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

Dispatches received from The Hague report that the German government is ordering all Americans to get out. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

SATURDAY, MAY 22.

The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

SUNDAY, MAY 23.

Thomas A. Edison announces the production of the electric light, which is a total of 100,000,000. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

MONDAY, MAY 24.

British warships, including the battleship, are in the North Sea. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

British warships, including the battleship, are in the North Sea. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

British warships, including the battleship, are in the North Sea. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

THURSDAY, MAY 27.

British warships, including the battleship, are in the North Sea. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

British warships, including the battleship, are in the North Sea. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

British warships, including the battleship, are in the North Sea. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

SUNDAY, MAY 30.

British warships, including the battleship, are in the North Sea. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

MONDAY, MAY 31.

British warships, including the battleship, are in the North Sea. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

British warships, including the battleship, are in the North Sea. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

British warships, including the battleship, are in the North Sea. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

British warships, including the battleship, are in the North Sea. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 5.

British warships, including the battleship, are in the North Sea. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

LIEBKNECHT CALLED TO THE COLORS

THIS letter to the editor of The American Socialist is the first verification of the report received in this country that Karl Liebknecht, the soul of the anti-war movement in Germany, has been called to the colors.

Liebknecht was called to the colors by the German government. The German government has ordered the President Wilson to be brought out in U. S. Industrial Commission. The German government has placed a ban on the United States placed on the export of goods to the United States.

Th. Liebknecht, Dr. K. Liebknecht

Dr. James Friedlaender

Reichswehrleitung bei den Landsturm 1 & 2 in B.

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INSPIRING SOCIALIST WORK IN CALIFORNIA AND PENNSYLVANIA

DOWNING AND SPENCER WORK FOR 47 MEASURES

ACNES DOWNING

GEORGE W. Downing and Lewis A. Spencer, California Socialist Assemblymen from Los Angeles introduced in all 47 measures. They covered the important improvements in laws now contained for by Socialists in legislative bodies.

There were the immediate measures for the relief of the unemployed, the constitutional amendment enabling the state to go into productive industry, the limitations on the powers of the Courts to the end that more justice be secured, investigation of the hydro-electric power of the state with a view to its use in operating state owned industries, the measure for State free employment bureaus, a state produce exchange, and measures for the protection of the workers in various industries.

These measures all had to be carefully prepared, a big work in itself. The socialist members were in the hands of the legislature, all others were entirely their work.

After the measures were introduced and sent to committees the work just started. Legislative committees have come to be, in many cases, instruments in the hands of the interests to kill beneficial legislation. The fight to get a bill through committee is often greater than the struggle to get it through the body itself. There are 47 committees of the Assembly and the meetings are sometimes held when the house is in session and when other things of importance may be coming up; they are sometimes held at odd hours, so it requires the utmost vigilance to watch their movements and to put through a bill. Also your bill may come up in the committee in the morning and the time to vote on the committee may be postponed until the afternoon.

When some special interest, and this is also true of groups of citizens acting in good faith, promotes a bill, it keeps a lobby of one, two or three persons in the hall, ground all through the session with nothing to do but put through that particular bill. The lobby watches the committee, argues the bill there, and then interviews members to secure support for it on the floor. The Socialist members have no such help. In addition to work on their own bills they had to study every bill that came before the house that they might know to oppose and what to favor. Yet, working as one might say single handed, they succeeded in bringing 47 measures to a vote in the Assembly. Of these 47 measures 5 were killed in the Senate and 42 were passed in the Assembly.

Of the other measures 8 that were killed in committee were taken up by our opponents and bills of similar character but not so strong were passed.

Downing had introduced the bill to remove property qualifications for jury service, but a bill for the same thing was introduced by Walter McDonald of San Francisco. McDonald's bill was passed in the first place, but the Downing bill was passed in the second place.

From the extracts given it appears that Herr Bernstein acted as he did because he considered that the time had come for the Socialist party to proclaim the necessity for peace. The might, he argued, was the reason for the continuation of the costly struggle. If peace were to be made dependent upon the varying fortunes of the war. Neither the government, however, with its interests and prejudices, nor the non-Socialist and chauvinist parties were in a position to demand peace. The Socialists alone could make that demand in accordance with their old-standing policies of Internationalism. To that end, however, it was necessary for them to dissociate themselves from the other parties, as they were doing, and to be in a position to demand peace. The Socialists alone could make that demand in accordance with their old-standing policies of Internationalism. To that end, however, it was necessary for them to dissociate themselves from the other parties, as they were doing, and to be in a position to demand peace.

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